Morning Oregonian.

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Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

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Oregon City, November 8, 1865. nov12dawly

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The Daily Oregonian.

SPECIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1865

The Mexican Resolutions

Resolutions were offered in the House of Representatives during the session of the last Congress animadverting sharply upon the course of France in relation to Mexico and setting forth the true attachment of the people of this country to the principle of the Monroe doctrine, which is entertained in any other light than as an indirect act of hostility to this republic. Louis Napoleon took this as a great affront, and in order to gloss the matter over Mr Seward with the skill of a true diplomatist, hinted to his despatch-maj sty that the action of the lower House of Congress was not to be taken as an indication of the temper of the people or the purposes of the Government. By this means the great moderator and expounder of the doctrines of absolutism, was considerably mollified. A war with him at that time was not the species of entertainment we desired, and the nation has to thank Mr Seward for the wonderful skill and infinitable address with which that affair, as well as others, touching our foreign policy was managed. We are but now more anxious for a war with France than we were then, but we are now better prepared for it. Relieved from the pressure of our domestic troubles, our position is also such as will now render us less liable to unprovoked attacks by foreign powers than we were a year ago. The condition of the country is now such that another power will not inconsiderately go to war with the United States. Other nations will "beware of entering into a quarrel" with this country, and should a war occur, we now have power to make them beware of us. It is not probable that the United States will go to war for Mexico. The doctrine that republican institutions in America ought to be free from the interference of European despotism, is likely to be vindicated without our resorting to arms. "Moral suasion" will soon accomplish the result. The French Emperor will understand that the sentiment of this country is adverse to his scheme, and to avoid war, he will relinquish his undertaking. Meanwhile Congress is again taking notice of his proceedings in Mexico. Resolutions whose significance is unmistakable, have been again introduced, and this time simultaneously, in both Houses. They were offered in the Senate by Wade and in the House by Schenck, on the 11th of December, and are as follows:

Whereas, In a letter of instructions, dated July 3, 1862, directed to the General commanding the French forces in Mexico, the Emperor of the French indicated a policy concerning the affairs of this continent, by declaring it was the intention to establish a monarchy in Mexico which would restore to the Latin race on this side of the Atlantic all their strength and prestige, guarantee security to the French West India colonies and those of Spain, secure the interest and establish the influence of France in the continent of America and prevent the people of the United States from taking possession of the Gulf of Mexico, from which they would command the Antilles and South America, and so become the only dispensers of the products of the New World; and, whereas, in pursuance of said policy, an attempt has been made to establish a monarchy in Mexico, contrary to the wishes of the people and to support Maximilian in his usurpation by European soldiers; and, whereas, among other acts contrary to the spirit of the age and humanity, the so-called Emperor of Mexico, by a decree and regulation dated September 18, 1865, has practically re-established slavery in his dominions, and by a decree dated October 5, 1865, has violated the rights of civilized warfare by denying to Mexican Republican troops the right of belligerents and ordering their execution wherever found within two hours after capture; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, First—That we contemplate the present condition of affairs in the Republic of Mexico with the most profound solicitude. Second—That the attempt to subject one of the republican governments of this continent by a foreign power and to establish on its ruins a monarchy sustained solely by European bayonets, is a policy not declared policy of the United States Government, offensive to our people and contrary to the spirit of our institutions.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to take such steps concerning this grave matter as will enable us to ascertain the recognized policy, honor and interests of the Government.

These resolutions express briefly and yet with admirable clearness, the main features of the whole subject. They show why Maximilian's empire is in its very nature and of necessity, hostile to the United States. The Mexican empire, if firmly established, would put France in a position "to prevent the people of the United States for taking possession of the Gulf of Mexico," and would enable that European power "to get command of the Antilles and South America, and so become the only dispensers of the commerce of the New World." Besides, it is expressly declared that "the attempt to subject one of the republican governments of this continent by a foreign power, is opposed to the policy of the United States Government and contrary to the spirit of our institutions."

We have as yet received no information of the action of Congress upon these resolutions, but it is hardly to be doubted that they will be adopted. Last year the feeble declaration of our Congress alarmed Louis Napoleon. In the present posture of affairs he will scarcely be able to see much to give him encouragement or hope for the success of the darling project of his reign. Fraud and duplicity were the chief ingredients of his action in relation to Mexico, and now he can have no reason to complain if the United States boldly resents. It is well known doctrine that foreign monarchists cannot be permitted to subvert by force the republics of America. He will know the position of this country in relation to this matter and his bad faith toward us and Mexico is likely very soon, to meet with a suitable reward.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA.—A few days ago, the following resolutions were offered in the lower House of the California Legislature, and tabled by a vote of 38 to 30:

WHEREAS, It is the policy of the Government as indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into a gradual contraction of the National currency and a final return to a specie basis; and

WHEREAS, California having so tenaciously held to her policy of a gold and silver currency, without suffering any great injury to her interests; be it therefore

Resolved, By the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that to relinquish our policy at this late day would be at once unwise and inexpedient, and be it further

Resolved, That we will resist any and all attempts to repeal the Specific Contract Law.

Commenting upon the disposition made of these resolutions, the Sacramento *Union*, says that the vote is not to be taken as an indication that the Specific Contract Law will be repealed, though, no doubt, a very great effort will be made to accomplish such a result. About a dozen members who are friends of the law, were absent but who will be present when the final vote is taken.

The *Statesman* is mistaken in saying that we were ever in favor of taxing the mines or exempting claims or lands which contain the precious metals. We stated that as the Government owns the mining lands it would be no more than just for it to lay a larger tax on the gold actually produced than the six mills which the law now requires. Two or three of the Oregon papers have misrepresented us in this matter. While the *Statesman* does not do this with wilful malice as the rest have done

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal casualty occurred on Saturday last near Forest Grove, Washington county. A man named N Henrickson was feeding a threshing machine run by water power when, from some disarrangement or defect in the machinery, the cylinder bursted a portion of it striking him on the head inflicting a terrible wound, from which he died in a few hours. He was about thirty years of age, unmarried and a native of Denmark.

A dispatch from England states that Captain Corbett, who commanded the *Shenandoah* at the time she was converted from a merchant vessel into a pirate, and transferred, to the rebels, is on trial at Queenstown for breaking the Foreign Enlistment Act of the British Government.

SENATE.—TUESDAY, DEC. 19.—In the Senate, Mr Sumner moved that the Joint resolution proposing the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Until the United States can lawfully exercise its constitutional power, no State can absolve its citizens from the obligation of paramount allegiance to the United States Government. Second—No engagement or obligation incurred by any State or by any number of States, or by any county city or other municipal corporation, to subvert, impair or resist the authority of the United States, or support treason, or any legislation or action of any kind, ostensibly for such authority, shall exercise the function of or be recognized or enforced in any court of law or equity in any State of the United States. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr Lane of Indiana, the Senate took up the resolution adopted by the House in regard to the employment of persons in the Treasury Department who have taken the oath of allegiance and whether there are persons employed and paid for services not provided by law. The resolution passed.

Wilson called up the bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of the States declared to be in insurrection and rebellion by proclamation of the President, of 1st July 1862. It declares all laws heretofore in force or held valid in insurrectionary States whereby any inequality of civil rights and immunities among inhabitants of those States on account of race or color are null and void.

Wilson explained the nature of the bill. He said the proclamation of the President of the 22d September declaring emancipation, pledges the faith of the Government of the United States to maintain freedom of persons declared to be free, this was repeated in his proclamation of the 1st of January. It was therefore the duty of the Government to maintain the civil rights and immunities of these freedmen. Most cold blooded atrocities were perpetrated on these freedmen, and it was the duty of Congress to interfere at once. Whatever difference of opinion there might be on the subject of suffrage there ought to be none in regard to the duty of making good the guarantees of Government. After further debate the Senate adjourned.

RIGHT PERSONAL.—The rebel Gen Forrest is described as a thin, nervous man, with hard lines on his face, in stating an argument. He is rather retiring than obtrusive. He says in regard to the President will not pardon rebel officers of his class, but will leave Congress to act, which will most likely disfranchise them forever. He thinks Northern Radicalism is dying out with the fire of the war.

John C Breckinridge, rebel ex-Secretary of War, who was last heard from in Canada proposes to settle in Texas, if the President will pardon him. He ascribes the failure of the rebellion to the unprocedure of Joe Johnson, by Gen Hood before Atlanta.

The rebel General G D Johnson and W R Staples, rebel Congressman from Virginia, have been pardoned.

Ex Governor Vance actually received seventeen votes in Forsyth county N C, in the recent election.

Judge Underwood of the United States Court at Norfolk, is said to have condemned Guy Wise's personal property for confiscation. His real estate was found to be so heavily incumbered as not to be worth the formality.

Col Mosby was the prosecuting counsel at Warrenton Va, last week, in the case of a deserter tried for killing a citizen. Gen Burton acted for the defense.

Of the four members of Congress known to be elected in North Carolina two were members of the rebel Congress and the two others were officers in Jeff Davis' army.

Among the latest converts to Unionism is Kirby Smith, who has sworn loyalty at Lynchburg, Va. It will do him good.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ.—Consul Corwin has received official notice from President Juarez of the decree prolonging the term of the actual President until an election can be held throughout Mexico, and providing for the trial of General Ortega for having, without leave, remained abroad, thus having virtually abandoned the Republic while the country was still maintaining the struggle. Juarez writes: "I am conscious of having acted in those matters honorably and in compliance with the duties imposed upon me, under existing circumstances. During the days of hard trials we shall have to go through the Presidency of the Republic cannot be the object of any honorable man's ambition. My family and my personal interests both inclined me to give it up and retire to the comforts of private life but my personality weighs nothing in the balance of my country's interests, and I sacrifice myself to them. I well know that this determination will make me a mark for the criticism and for the hatred of some people. It is but natural that it should be so, but I feel that the really good and patriotic men of Mexico will do justice to the righteous intentions which have and will always guide me in my country's trials. They will help me through them, and as soon as elections can be carried out through the country I will joyfully give up the magistracy which has proved to me a weighty burden indeed."

RABID AND CONSERVATIVE.—Picking up the *Examiner* and the *Call*, on Wednesday, we were struck by the similarity between the first two sentences in the two leading editorials of the two sheets, one professedly rebel and the other professedly Union. The two editors were writing on the act of Congress. The *Examiner* says:

"The infatuated Radicals in Congress are proceeding in legislation exactly as though there were no Constitution at all to restrict upon their action."

The *Call* also remarks:

"Some of the ultra radical leaders in Congress seem determined, if possible to override the Constitution and everything else which stands in their way."

The *Call*, the other day, wanted to know what is the difference between a Radical and Secessionist? We now want to know the difference in sentiment between the *Call*, (conservative) and the *Examiner*? (rebel)—*Marysville Appeal*.

The *Oregon Statesman* has heretofore been very much like the *Call* in the quality of its "conservative" sentiments; but we entertain a hope that it has abandoned the most objectionable of them, and that its articles will hereafter have less of the taint of Copperheadism about them than they had a while ago.

DEATH OF GEORGE STEPHENSON.—One of the three survivors of Dr Kane's expedition to the Arctic regions died in New York on the 16th of November. He was a native of Dublin, aged thirty nine, and at the time of his decease held a position in the Custom House as night inspector. The survivors of the famous expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, are Dr Hayes and Captain W W Wilson. U S R S. The remains of Stephenson were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Among the present "Honorees" at Paris, is Lady Victoria Lite William, a fascinating Esquimaux of Grinnell Bay, whose tender care of Lord Frederick Lite William, some three years ago when he was taken ill on the French man of war *George Henry* detained in a bay by stress of weather, on the Lequemaux coast, induced him to offer her his hand. Her maiden name was Took olito.

Quarto newspapers are getting in vogue at the West. The Cincinnati *Commercial* and Chicago *Republican* have adopted this form and also publish seven days in the week, Sundays and Mondays both. The Chicago *Republican*, which is the new paper under Mr Dana, has already vindicated its right and power to live. It claims to have paid expenses from the start.

Details of the fatal accident to W. P. Johnson brother to the President, show that he was accidentally shot while removing a gun from a small boat in which he crossed the Brazos river on the 24th October. The ball shattered his arm, and amputation being deferred too long he died after lingering a few days. He leaves a wife and three children.

WILL Union receive the Governor of Louisiana by a vote of 22, 12 against 137 not for Allen. Not to be remembered, however, that Wells' Democrats are of the "conservative" or shaky kind and hence no doubt the reason of his receiving so large a vote.

THE Joint resolution proposing to the ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery passed the House on the 15th of December by a vote of 93 to 65.

ACTS WITH WISDOM.—We are indebted to our Congressmen Hon J H D Henderson for a copy of the Annual Report of the War Department, for the year ending March 1st 1865.

In the California Senate on election Cornelius Cole received 32 votes, William F Coleman 26, Eugene Casserly 1.

Dr Barth, celebrated for his travels through Africa, is dead.

The official vote of Massachusetts, in the late election, is Bullock 59,912, Couch, 21,215.

Letter from Governor Brownlow.

The following letter from Governor Brownlow appears in the Cincinnati Gazette:

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, November 17, 1865.

In the letters of the Cincinnati Gazette to your paper of Saturday I find the statement that Governor Brownlow says he will be hanged in a month. I have said no such thing, but while he was writing out with Gen Wood at Nashville on Friday evening.

This is a mistake. It was my son the Adjutant General of the State who was riding into Nashville with a son of Hon Mr Maynard. I am too prudent a man to ride out on any road leading from or coming into Nashville after dark. What would be the use of it? I would be in no more danger after dark with a dozen men than I would be in daylight. Depredations, robberies and murders are of daily occurrence—both in Nashville and the surrounding counties of Middle Tennessee. As bad as it is in many respects as are the complaints against East Tennessee by the papers of Nashville and the Copperhead class of politicians there are five times as many outrages perpetrated in Middle Tennessee as in any one that occurs in the eastern division of the State. To be candid, there is not as much loyalty in Middle Tennessee now as there was in 1861. And this is true of the whole State, and the number of disloyal men will not are under ground. Tennessee is in a much better condition than any one of the so called States, and she has a great room for improvement. Six or seven out of her eight representatives in Congress are true and loyal men; and for the good of the State and nation, I should like to see them admitted to seats in the approaching session. But this I am not say of the other Southern States. They will not elect loyal men to Congress nor can a loyal man be elected Governor of one of those States. Their Conventions and Legislatures are over whelmingly rebel, and will be for years to come. Their candidates for Governor, Congress and the Legislature, as well as for county offices, make their claims for votes on the ground that they had done all in their power to aid the rebellion. They are for assuming the rebel war debt, and they are for legislating Northern men out of the South.

In a word the rebels of the South have by no means abandoned this long-cherished idea of separating the Government. They are looking to this end, and more, they are organizing with a view to this result. They do not propose to dissolve the Union by the use of the sword and the bayonet. They have tried this in a wicked war of four dreary years, and signally failed. Their purpose is to accomplish their infernal ends through the ballot box in Congress and they look to the Copperhead Democracy and other Northern traitors to aid them. Thank God, the recent elections at the North have blasted their hopes for the present and taught them that the loyal people, the loyal masses of the North, are all right.

My hopes for the future are in the goodness, the obstinate loyalty and determined purposes of the Republican majority in Congress. I pray God they will not admit rebels into Congress unless unconditionally, because they have taken the amnesty oath or obtained the Executive pardon. As President Johnson says, let them occupy the back seats for a few years.

I am one of those all the South who believe this war has closed out two years too soon. The rebels have been whipped, but not whipped enough.

For saying these things I expect to be abused by all rebel papers South and by all traitorous sheets at the North. Let them say on. I am able to stand their abuse. I am for the American Union regardless of the hate of scoundrels, the war of parties or the malice of individuals.

I have the honor to be, very truly and sincerely,
W G BROWNLOW.

GOVERNOR HAHN ON THE SITUATION.—Governor Hahn of Louisiana, delivered an address before the "National Equal Suffrage Association," in the Unitarian Church, New York, lately.

The Governor commenced his remarks by saying that slavery was not dead; that it existed in fact, though not in name, in a more odious form than ever, in the South. He said that the Constitutional Amendment must first be ratified, and then that Congress should by legislative enactments, provide that the States should not pass any oppressive bills which discriminate in favor of the white, as against the black; that the schools should be free to all; that the institution of marriage should be securely guarded, and that perfect equality before the law should be secured to all.

He addressed in eloquent terms the right of the colored soldier to vote, and said that it was not true that the colored people were more ignorant than the "poor whites." He said that the Union men of the South were willing to forgive and forget the crimes of the secessionists, provided they would repent and give the colored men the right of suffrage.

He was in favor of intelligence, morality and patriotism as the grounds for qualifications for the elective franchise. He said we must grant the right of suffrage to the colored man in this District, and that would inaugurate the movement so well that it would be granted elsewhere.

The address was frequently applauded, and at its close a vote of thanks extended to the speaker.

WE CONGRATULATE.—A member of the "Blair family" (they are all copperheads now) has come to the relief of the *Statesman*, by proposing to have the Government pay the private debts of the loyal States whether preparatory to assuming the debts of the rebel States the dispatch does not say. This affords the *Statesman* "satisfaction," and it thinks now that we ought to "abuse Mr Blair or acknowledge our mistake." We couldn't think of doing all that to accommodate a paper that can't agree with itself, that comes out with whole columns against allowing "equality before the law" in any part of the United States and then follows it up with President Johnson's conversation with Maj Stearns, in which the President says that if at home in Tennessee he would favor it, that publishes an intensely radical article on "Southern Hopes," in its leading editorial column, while all of the rest of the paper is filled with articles which conflict with the leader that comes from the Walla Walla *Statesman* a fierce attack on the S. F. *Flag*, denouncing its "hyena like instincts," pronouncing it a "disorganizer, and unfit to be countenanced, and the next week brings up the *Flag* to prove that the speech of Secretary McCulloch was a "base and outrageous forgery." There is not only an irreconcilable conflict between different numbers of the paper, but between the different articles of the same issue. It would be useless to dispute with such a paper. It contradicts and refutes itself.—*State Journal*.

THE COUNTERFEIT $100 NOTES.—A Washington dispatch of Dec. 12th says:

The principal actor in the preparation of the plate from which the celebrated one hundred dollar interest-bearing treasury note counterfeit was printed has escaped terrestrial punishment. He was suddenly seized with a virulent disease and died before the discovery of the fraud. All the other parties concerned are known and will soon be brought to trial. The case develops an interesting history. It appears that a former employe of the Treasury Department was enticed by the counterfeiters and became their most efficient ally. Through his agency and that of a woman who figures in the case the successful imitation of the back of the bill was accomplished. The most skillful engravers of the country were engaged in producing the face. When the new banking institution went into operation, and for a while did a thriving business issuing a total of $7,50,000 before the fraud was discovered.

AFTER PARDON.—The *Tribune* Washington correspondent says:

Among the applicants now seeking amnesty pardon is George A Magruder of Virginia, who occupied the position of Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department, just previous to and at the breaking out of the rebellion. It was in the rooms of Magruder that the leaders of the then contemplated insurrection met and concerted their treasonable schemes, and laid plans for taking possession of the navy yards, vessels etc of the Government. Magruder was dismissed from the Navy Department in 1861; in spite of the efforts of strong and influential men among us in Mr Chase who asked that Magruder be permitted to resign.

BALL AT THE WHITE HOUSE!

ON

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 29TH, 1865.

Invitation to All!

NO RESPECT OF PERSONS.

dec27d10t N WILLIAMS

INDEPENDENT STEAMER ECHO,

WILL LEAVE CANEMAH

—FOR—

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1865.

H H JOHNSTON will be in attendance to receive freight at all hours of the day at C miles wharf. Shippers will be particular to mark receipts of STEAMER ECHO. Passengers wishing to patronize the *Echo*, will find NO HOGSETS.

A P ANKENY.

Portland Dec. 27th 1865 dtd

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AGENT FOR KRNPS & GABLER'S CELEBRATED PIANOS, which in the greatest popularity over all the Colonated Pianos in the Eastern cities now in use. Also the universal favorites of the world the Prince of the Orchestra and the wonderful Tournoss of the Orchestra. Also with Schultz will have also an assortment of their Instruments to select and in which prices are to suit and examine their superior qualities before purchasing, elsewhere.

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RICHARDS & McCRAKEN.

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WE ARE SEEKING ON THURSDAY NIGHT A BROWN TERRIER BITCH with brown ears. The finder will be fully rewarded by leaving it at the Liberty Brewery on Front street.

dec26 P A CLARKE

2,000 Gallons Coal Oil!

TO ARRIVE ON STEAMER PACIFIC for sale in lots to suit by

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dec16dtf 62 Front street Portland

Beans! Beans!

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They are adapted to every Style of Sewing in Families or Manufactories. Will Sew Fine Muslin or Leather without Change of Tension.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED, AND WILL BE KEPT IN REPAIR ONE YEAR, FREE OF EXPENSE.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. They are the BEST MACHINES IN THE WORLD, AND TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM IN LONDON over all others.

For Sale by

WM. CURRIER & CO.,
54 Front street,
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dec26dtf

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

RHINE WINES!

AT THE

CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT!!

NO. 89 FIRST STREET.

LIEBFRAUENMILCH,
UNGSTEINER SPIELBERG,
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FORSTER,
DEIDESHEIMER RIESLING,
and
NIERSTEINER OR DRAFT.

Portland, December 18, 1865 dtf2p

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

PHILADELPHIA Boot and Shoe Store

A NEW AND SELECT STOCK OF

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', BOYS' And Children's Wear,

N. B.—The Public in general are invited to give us a call.

BUTLER & KAST,
angl5tf 112 Front St., 2 doors from the Post Office.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

A Handsome Christmas Present!

FOR A LADY WOULD BE A

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

Cor. Front and Yamhill streets,

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H. MENDHEIM & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Empfehlen den Bewohnern Oregon's ihre wohl assortirte

DEUTSCHE BUCHHANDLUNG!

UND NEHMEN DIESELBEN AUFTRAGE IN EUROPA, und in den Staaten erscheinenden Zeitungen Bestellungen an.

Ordern die ihn Turn 1st Februar pnt *Leipziger Illustrirte Zeitung, Leipziger Gabelzeitung, Fliegende Blatter, Kleidern Bibeh Ther Land und Meer, Romanzeitung und Berliner Bazar empfehlen, Anderer sofort anzufertigen verdien.*

dec16 1m

TO THE "GREEN BAND BOX,"

VAN FRIDAGH & CO.,

French Millinery

No. 107, First Street,
Between Morrison and Alder.

NOV 18 dtf

E. MARTIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors!

NO 108 FRONT STREET, UP STAIRS,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

NOS 604 AND 605 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

N B—Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired.

oct7 1y dtf

Quartz Mills!

WE HAVE SET UP A QUARTZ MILL, WITH GRINDER and AMALGAMATOR at the

OREGON IRON WORKS,

And are prepared to do Custom Work for all who wish to have GOLD or SILVER BEARING ROCK tested.

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Portland June 28 1865 2pdtf

J. M'HENRY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, PLATED WARE, &C,

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feb9 PORTLAND OREGON dtf

Marine Insurance!

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO,

IS PREPARED TO INSURE AGAINST ALL MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on Treasure, Cargo or Freight.

sep14d2pdtf LADD & TILTON, Agents.

Machinery for Sale.

THE BOILER, ENGINES and MACHINERY formerly in Knott's Ferry Mills, also three Chains and two Flat Boats. Apply to A P DENNISON, At Arrington's Hotel.

Portland, Dec 16, 1865 d12t

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

KILBOURN & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 96 Front Street,

WILL ATTEND TO THE SELLING AT AUCTION

Merchandise, Real Estate, Furniture, Stocks, &c., &c.

Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays & Fridays.

OUT DOOR AND SPECIAL SALES attended to in any part of the City.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on Consignments.

OSCAR KILBOURN, J L SUMMINER,
Portland, San Francisco.

R. G. SNEATH,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

25 Front Street,

(Opposite O R N Co's Wharf,)

PORTLAND, OREGON

Goods by the Package

FOR CASH AT

San Francisco Prices and Freight.

Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired.

Portland March 20 1865 dtf

OREGON IRON WORKS!

A. C. GIBBS — R. R. MORGAN — R. BLOOMFIELD

A. C. GIBBS & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS,

AND ALL KINDS OF MILLS!

HOISTING MACHINES,
HORSE POWERS,
REAPERS and MOWERS,
QUARTZ MILLS,
AMALGAMATING PANS,

And SEPARATORS of the most approved kinds.

COOKING RANGES, PUMPS, etc., etc.

PATTERN MAKING, in all its forms, connected with this Establishment.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS for MILLS and ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY furnished to order, by an EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSMAN.

Portland Dec 1, 1865 A. C. GIBBS & CO
R BLOOMFIELD, Foreman dtf

J. M. FOX,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS!

27 FRONT ST PORTLAND, 27

(Opposite the O R & N Co's Wharf.)

Offers for sale

Fine French Brandies;
Standard Brands American Whiskies;
Scotch and Irish Whiskies;
Holland Gin,
Fine Old Tom,
Jamaica Rum,
PORT, SHERRY and CLARET WINES;

Also, a full assortment of

Groceries and Liquors,

Which are offered to the trade on reasonable terms.

June 9, 1865 dtf 2p J. M. FOX.

E. W. TRASK & CO.,

(*SUCCESSORS TO TRASK & KING,*)

ASSAYERS,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Highest Price Paid for

GOLD DUST, LEGAL TENDER, &C.

Mining Stocks Bought and Sold.

OFFICE—58 Front street, 1st door below Ankeny's.

apl1dtf

A. G. BRADFORD,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

39 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

aug18 dtf

HAYWARD, COLEMAN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

CRANDALL & TOWLE,

Importers of

LAMPS, OILS, LAMP STOCK

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c., &c.,

No. 92 Front St., Portland.

and 414 Front street, San Francisco. no25.dtf

$1,000 WATCHES $

Gold and Silver,

JUST RECEIVED, ON COMMISSION, with instructions to sell regardless of cost,

These Watches being consigned to me, with orders to sell at once I will dispose of them at half the usual San Francisco Prices. This is an opportunity to obtain a good Watch at far less than its value, never before offered in this city. Every Watch is fully guaranteed.

E. COLLINS,

Old Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Sent to any part of the State and the Pacific Coast by Express with bill for collection on delivery. n30d2p3m

H. GUIDO CROS,

Graduate of Planel's Conservatoire de Musique, San Francisco,

AND LATE PIANIST AT MAGUIRE'S THEATRES for the past three years, takes pleasure in announcing to the public of Portland and vicinity, that he has opened the LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HALL above Ed. Randall's Music Store on First street, corner of Alder where he will receive pupils for tuition on the PIANO, VIOLIN, ORGAN and HARMONY by the thorough system practiced in the above Celebrated Academy.

Orders for the MECHANIC'S BRASS & STRING BAND left here. 1y18dt2p

QUICKSILVER!

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS FOR SALE OF

NEW ALMADEN QUICKSILVER!

WILL SELL FOR CASH

CHEAPER than it can be Purchased Elsewhere.

SMITH & DAVIS,

Portland May 30, 1865 —dtf 71 Front Street.

R. HENDRIE,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FINE WINES!

BRANDIES AND LIQUORS,

31 Front Street,

m17 PORTLAND OREGON dtf

Builders take Notice.

STATES' MADE WINDOW-SASH,

DOORS AND BLINDS,

OF ALL SIZES AND OF THE BEST QUALITY constantly kept on hand for sale low by

EVERDING & BEARE,
180 Front Street.

Portland Oct 12th 1865 d1m 1s

Notice to Builders and Contractors

HAVING CONTRACTED WITH SUTTON & CO., to sell their lumber for the next year, orders for bills of lumber will be received by them at Western Mills, Dec 19, 1865.

dec20d1m JOHN WEST & CO.

GROUND SALT!

PUT UP IN NEW 100 POUND SACKS AT $3 per ton to the trade, by

RICHARDS & McCRAKEN.

jy4tf

AUCTION HOUSE.

A. B. RICHARDSON, AUCTIONEER,

Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, Groceries, &c.

CHANDISE AND HORSES

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

aug26 A B RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale.

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS;
SCREWS, PIT PANS SHEET IRON, M. G. IRON,

ALSO:

Large assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF

GROCERIES,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

&c.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1865,

At 10 o'clock,

50 cases OLIVE OIL;
175 boxes J. O SOAP;
100 boxes YELLOW SOAP;

ALSO:

250 mats CHINA RICE;
275 bags PATNA do;
75 hf bbls SUGAR;

ALSO:

100 cases FRESH TOMATOES;
50 cases GREEN CORN;

ALSO:

75 cases STRAWBERRIES;
20 cases LOBSTERS;

ALSO:

40 bbls WALNUTS;
41 sacks do
75 chests JAPAN TEA;

A. B. RICHARDSON,

Real Estate

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30,

at 10 o'clock A. M.

Valuable Homestead

Lot numbered Five (5) in Block Eighty-eight (88), situated on the corner of Seventh and Mill streets; thence northerly fifty (50) feet; thence easterly one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning.

This Property is enclosed with a good Fruit Trees on the Premises.

Title Perfect. Terms Cash.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

HODGE & CO.

Sole Agents for the

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

A Preventive

For the

PROTECTION

Physicians Prescribe and Apothecaries Recommend it.

Invigorates the Organs of Digestion, Regulates the Liver, Strengthens the Nerves and Tones the System.

R. MAY & CO.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Debility, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Costiveness, Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all complaints arising from Impure Blood, Indigestion, Weakness or Derangement of the Stomach.

APPETIZER, TONIC, and MILD LAXATIVE.

A GENERAL INVIGORANT.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Stands unrivaled as the

Greatest Medical Blessing

and as an

Alterative and Tonic

They are not a liquid and a drink, but a medicine, wherever they have been introduced. The extraordinary and unprecedented DEMAND for HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is unparalleled.

In the United States and Canada, and can be had everywhere. In South America, where beverages are used

All druggists and dealers generally

With the signature of their firm on each bottle.

Sailors—from the Navy to the Merchant Service, from the Forecastle to the Cabin, from the Halls of Montezuma to the Icy Regions of the North, will find

Our Unrivaled Preparation

may be obtained FREE of all

HODGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS

SOLE AGENTS FOR

97 Front street, San Francisco.

M. S. Hodge & Co., Gentlemen:—In reference to the Licensed Law of "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," I have to say that no complaints have come before me, or the head of my department, during the time they do, or have been of any importance. This liquor is used as a medicine, and not as a beverage.

Very respectfully,
E. B. FAIRMAN,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1865.

U. S. Internal Revenue Office,
Portland, Oregon, Dec. 1, 1865.

I certify that I have used Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and find it a pleasant and effective tonic.

WILLIAM WATSON,
U. S. Assessor.

TOBACCO!

WEIL & CO.,

No. 226 Front Street, bet. A. and Ash,

SOLE IMPORTERS

Of the following brands of Manufactured Tobacco, made from the best Virginia leaf:

PEACH OF PEWORTH,
PEARL,
GOLDEN CHAIN,
IMPERIAL,
CAMELIA,

LIGHT PRESSED NATURAL LEAF,

Of every description. Also, by every steamer of

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

In Bond or Duty Paid.

WEIL & CO.,

mh29d1y2p 226 Front Street, San F

Notice.

THE BUSINESS heretofore done under the firm style of W P TAAFFE, and TAAFFE & CO., will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of MEACHER, TAAFFE & CO.

PHILLIP MEACHER,
W P TAAFFE.

San Francisco, Nov 6, 1865

MEACHER, TAAFFE & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY,

Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.,

207 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Agents for the Mount Vernon Duck Co.

HAPPINESS OR MISERY,

THA

The Daily Oregonian.

CITY.

Money Market.

San Luis Tax Certificates [illegible]
Bank Gold Quotations [illegible]

Sentence of the U S Circuit Court was rendered [illegible] in favor of Victoria [illegible] against the [illegible] Court [illegible] the [illegible] Court [illegible] the [illegible] Court [illegible]

Debate on the Constitutional Amendment,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 5, 1865

Phonographically Reported for the OREGONIAN, by J. A. WETHERBY.

Mr Perkins moved to adjourn. Lost

Mr Bowlby of Washington county

Mr Speaker, I had not expected to speak [a number of persons in the gallery arose to leave] Must I stay Democratic friends leave I am used to that kind of treatment [Much confusion following attending the departure of persons from the gallery]

Mr Lane renewed the motion to adjourn. Lost

Mr Bowlby—Mr Speaker I had not the gentleman from Jackson advertised me to speak and has not asked so many questions, I should have remained silent but I now feel it my duty to reply

I scarcely know where to begin I must say that there has been so much said and so little as I think to the purpose that it is almost impossible to follow the gentlemen who have preceded me, especially while obliged to labor as I am under the severe cold and hoarseness I will first however, answer the questions asked by the gentleman from Jackson

First, he asks do we wish to white wash our late lamented President, because we think he violated the Constitution and committed some great crime do we wish to pass this amendment to the Constitution of the United States in order to cover up his iniquity? Sir, Abraham Lincoln needs no nothing of the kind He needs no eulogy from me. His name, although it may create an unkind feeling in the hearts of a large majority of this portion of the people of the United States who pursued him until he was killed I say while this is true, his name to-day is enshrined in the hearts of all the true patriots in these United States and he has gone down to his grave glorified and beloved as no man has been since the days of Washington. [Prolonged applause.]

Another question that he asked, was, do we believe that the Constitutional amendment if passed will confer citizenship or the right of suffrage or both, upon the freedmen. Now, Mr Speaker, I have no ax to grind at all. I am just as independent as the gentleman from Jackson, and I am not afraid to answer that question at all I know very well that the distinguished gentleman and his political friends have declared that they intended to force that question upon the Union party, before this Legislature adjourns They are welcome to all the political capital they can make out of it. In reply to his inquiry I will say that, in the Amendment to the Constitution as proposed by the Congress of the United States, and as proposed to us for our consideration to-night, the negroes in the United States are placed just where the free negroes were before the late rebellion commenced, and this question as to the power of Congress, under the second clause of this Amendment, to confer the right of suffrage upon them, is a question which will belong to the Supreme Court of the United States—that Court for which the Democratic party has always manifested so much reverence.

Mr Fay—Mr Speaker, I wish to ask the gentleman if he believes that this second section of the 13 Amendment to the Constitution will confer the power upon Congress to enfranchise the blacks?

Mr. Bowlby—There, the gentleman wishes to know my private opinion on the subject. My own impression is that it does not. I do not think that that section of the amendment will confer any power further than simply this: To effectually prevent the re-establishment or further continuance of slavery in the United States Our nation has learned by a bitter experience that it will not do to trust too much to the honesty of those highly chivalrous and very gentlemen down South, hence the necessity for some definite provision in the organic law of the land vesting Congress with the power to carry out the will of the nation. Congress has always claimed the right to regulate suffrage in any territory and to supervise the acts of the Legislatures of the territories; but, when such territories became sufficiently large to carry on a State Government they were allowed to come into the Union and decide for themselves who shall be voters within their limits and who shall not. This is the doctrine held by Andrew Johnson, with whom many of my Democratic friends have fallen so terribly in love lately.

Mr Speaker, the gentlemen from Jackson, Douglas and Umatilla all go upon the false assumption that Congress in amending the Constitution of the United States That is the sum and substance of their argument, The truth is, Congress is not amending that instrument, at all. It is the people who have to do with this amendment and not the Congress only so far as the Constitution provides the manner in which it shall be done. They talk about States' rights—the sovereignty of the States, and read Judge Story and Alexander Hamilton, to support their opinions. In all their speeches, they have failed to tell us in what that sovereignty consisted and to what extent it is circumscribed by the Constitution of the United States. The idea of their quoting Alexander Hamilton in support of their political ideas is simply preposterous in the estimation of every person who is acquainted with the doctrines advocated by that great statesman I do think if there ever was a party that was master of the art of perverting a public mind and falsifying history for the purpose of making a wrong seem right, the Democratic party is certainly the same. They have no right to do with that black letter, it is not theirs, it has belonged to their opponents for years, and I trust nothing but a strong desire to misrepresent will cause their understanding to become so warped as to shut out the light.

Now, Mr Speaker, in order to look at this question a little, let us look at it as it was there were a number of men, who we have been taught to believe were honest, with a few minds, men who [illegible] to justify for their country's good The fact [illegible] for the purpose of creating a [illegible] They had just carried on a [illegible] which had given birth to a new nation. When the stern necessities of war, which had knitted the States together in a common love, like a band of brothers, were removed by the genial rays of returning peace, it was found that the old confederacy was not strong enough to meet the wants and curb the passions of the fickle of the various sections of the country, where differing interests often clashed, and the young Republic was about to be dissolved into its original fragments. It is believed by some that although the Revolution and a great deal of anxiety and [illegible] yet all that anxiety and solicitude was hereby postponed for that which our fathers had failed to accomplish their purpose we do not know them say half so much about what the Government of the United States has done My friends, from Jackson and Umatilla, both tell us that they oppose this amendment not because it strikes at slavery but because it interferes with States' rights, State sovereignty Now if they would only condescend to tell us just what they mean by States' rights to what extent such rights are circumscribed by the Constitution we might be able to answer that argument. They say that is a violation of this and of that but they do not say why it is so Now sir, you might almost as well attempt to answer a snore as an argument like that I presume, sir there is no gentleman in this house who does not admit that these States have rights circumscribed by the Constitution of the United States, and so long as these States do not depart from such checks we acknowledge their sovereignty and rights

But my friend from Jackson first supposes that slavery is dead and he afterwards turns around and says he is opposed to this amendment because he says he, it interferes with a species of property whose control belongs solely to the several States meaning slavery of course If slavery be dead by virtue of the emancipation proclamation, how can this amendment interfere with that? I see the institution of the States? If he does not mean that institution, what other can he mean?

Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel"

It has always been a favorite habit of mine when I desire to establish a fact in political matters, to go back to the Democratic party and seek out precedents to show the correctness of my position When those gentlemen seemed to call in question the legality of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation I could not help but think of the good precedents which had long ago been set him by the Democrats Indeed I do not know of but one act of that great man during the late war that has not a good precedent made by the Democratic party which the gentlemen claim is the same now to exist was Well you have all heard of that man called Andrew Jackson The Democrats used to love by him and swear by him, and it has been said that many of them expected to go to him when they died. Well, sir, during the year of 1812 General Jackson was in command of New Orleans For the erection of fortifications in defense of that city against the British he pressed negroes into service, and when their owners as masters demanded pay for their labor he said N I will not pay you but I will emancipate your slaves" And he did so I see my friend from Marion, of the outside House smiling I am glad he is here to night, for I suppose we are talking as much to the outside House as to the inside ones within the bar. Well, sir, you are here in an instance where a great Democrat and I will say he was a great statesman too—liberated slaves not from such motives as those which actuated President Lincoln, and which have given him a name which will grow brighter as many years pass away, but from considerations of a very different character Let me say to my young friend from Umatilla that while this is a good precedent for the emancipation of slaves, it is also a good refutation of his argument that a man's private property cannot be taken away from him But to show him what a simple process it is to divest a man of his slave property I will illustrate by another incident At one time the laws of Maryland—that beautiful land over which the chivalry sang in the mournful strains of "My Maryland," prevented any slaves from being brought into the State A gentleman took his slave into that State and the colored man preferring the responsibilities of freedom to the luxuries of slavery, declined to return with his kind master Now what did that master do? One would suppose that he would go to Maryland and tell her that it was all wrong, and that his sacred property must be returned to him But, sir, the lawyers down South did not see it in that light and the man lost his property

But to return to the Constitutional Convention There were two great questions before that body One was the representation of the States in Congress The result of the discussions on these great issues was a compromise in such case The larger States wished the ratio of representation to be in accordance with the number of inhabitants, while the smaller States, fearing that, if this should be the case they would lose their importance in the national councils and suffer thereby, desired that each State should have an equal number of representatives on the floor of Congress The difficulty was adjusted by allowing an equal number of Senators to each State, and by giving to all the States a ratio of representatives in the lower House in proportion to the number of their inhabitants The first provision satisfied the smaller and the latter pacified the larger States So that matter was settled The question of the importation of slaves was a more difficult one to be adjusted The general sentiment was strongly against slavery, and particularly against the slave trade, but to satisfy the demands of South Carolina and Georgia the slave trade was permitted to continue until the year 1808 Now the toleration of the slave trade has been urged by my friend from Umatilla to show that the founders of our Government did not regard slavery as an evil I have referred to it to show that it was granted in the spirit of compromise only In other words, it was only tolerated for a limited time in order to secure that great object the union of the States. If our fathers did not think slavery was wrong why did they limit the importation of slaves at all? But to further show how our fathers felt about slavery, and to illustrate how particular they were in relation to their acts in regard to slavery, I will cite the fact that when the fugitive slaves was introduced, it was I think, in the following language: "Held in legal servitude" After some discussion the words "legal" and "servitude" were stricken out because it was held by the Convention that there could be no legal servitude except in punishment of crime, and hence, the peculiar language of our Constitution "Held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof" Right here, let me add, that whoever will take the pains to trace the history of the Convention which framed the Constitution, will find in it a complete refutation of all that can be said in favor of the doctrine of States rights. I wish it understood that when I say States rights, I have reference to that dogma by which the Democratic party attempted to carry the States out of the Union and deluged this land in blood.

Mr Speaker, if I had the voice and the time, it would afford me pleasure to show the fallacy of another kind of arguments used in behalf of the institution of human bondage, that I might enlighten the mind of my young friend from Umatilla He tells us that Moses regulated the institution of slavery. Well I believe that Moses did and I also believe that it is said, somewhere in that good book, that it was not so from the beginning, but that he did it because of the hardness of their hearts; and I suppose, sir, that there must have been some Democrats amongst the people of those days. But, while it is true that he regulated the institution of slavery, it is also true that he recognized that little thing called the "fugitive slave law;" for he said "If the servant escape from his master thou shall not give him up," (A voice: "There was a day of jubilee in those times too") Notwithstanding Moses may have thought pretty well of slavery at one time it is quite evident that he was also a practical abolitionist and led the children of Israel away from bondage across the Red sea in whose angry waves his Democratic friends who followed after their slaves were swallowed up (applause and laughter) So, Mr Speaker it will ever be Now, sir I shall not pretend to go into a Bible argument in relation to that institution. I am frank to confess that there is a great deal in that book that may be used for either side, but there is one thing in that book, that it always represents slavery as a degraded condition, and it is another fact that Christians in all ages of the world have condemned that institution Well how either those who have professed to understand the Bible have been entirely mistaken, or my friend from Umatilla is laboring under a sad mistake That is not all. If the gentleman wishes to take the Bible as an argument in behalf of that institution, it is to be supposed that he believes the Bible, and if so he must not only control that institution as that book commands him to do it, but he must take the same kind of material to make slaves of Will he show us a satisfactory instance where the black man is recognized as a slave in that book? Now, if it is white slavery that his party desires—and that is what the South were coming to very rapidly (laughter)—why, sir, they must go to some other country to propagate it (Applause) Now if we can see that our forefathers were opposed to it as I regarded it as a curse; that it began in violence and was practiced in corruption violence and immorality down to the present day until it finally struck a blow to destroy the best government in the world, it is certainly a very good reason why we should try to get rid of it Now Mr Speaker, I hold here to night that our fathers were not only opposed to it, but that they did all they could do to destroy and get rid of it I will go further, for the benefit of my young friend here, and say that they did not only advocate the abolition of slavery, but that they gave citizenship to every free negro in the country. I shall not stop to tell you what I think of suffrage, that is not the question When that question comes before the people I will vote aye or nay as I please, and so with anything else connected with the noble sons of Africa I don't know but that I had better take that word back for they are rapidly losing their noble hore (Laughter) What I mean to say is this That during the Revolutionary war it was hard to find an individual who was in favor of slavery, except I am sorry to say in South Carolina and Georgia You will find, if you will look at its history—not withstanding my friend from Jackson seemed to think it was impossible for such men as Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Madison to be opposed to slavery and still hold slaves that in the first place the Continental Congress held that they would allow any slaves to be introduced into the country and during the revolutionary war they recommended that the various states abolish or alter their constitutions as to meet the exigencies and circumstances that were then surrounding them or in other words to conform them to the character of the Government several of the States during under these recommendation did so, after which constitutions as to abolish slavery What was the character of those men who [illegible] out of the thirteen South Carolina and Georgia were the exceptions, of course—made no distinction between the negro and the white man I don't like preaching negro suffrage but simply stating historical truths for he fought [illegible] Democrats from Jackson all the way back But I will read the extract from Governor McDowell's speech

Who that looks to this unhappy boundary of an unhappy people, in the midst of our society, and thinks of its incidents of notice, but weeps over it as a curse and groan upon him who inflicts as upon him who suffers? Sir, you may place the slave where you please, you may dry up the sweat nor wet the fountains of his feelings, the springs of his thought, you may close upon his mind every avenue of knowledge and cloud it over with artificial night, you may yoke him to your labor as an ox, which with only to work and worked only to live, you may put him under any process which without destroying his value as a slave, will debase and crush him as a rational being, you may do this and the idea that he was born to be free will survive it all. It is all to no hope of immortality, it is the ethereal part of his nature which oppression cannot reach. It is a torch lit up in his soul by the hand of Deity, and never meant to be extinguished by the hand of man"

Such were the sentiments of Mr McDowell, and I might read on from Mr Falkner and others on the same occasion, but I think the gentlemen can now see that our fathers stand back to no very late period, and that it has not been confined to New England

But the experiment in Virginia There was a convention elected for the purpose of amending the Constitution so as to abolish slavery But, there is a little scrap of History which informs us that there was a fatal influence brought to bear and it is supposed that the members were bought over. Certainly it is that they suddenly discovered that the negro was not so good as the white man—inferior, and all that. Well you, sir, morality and Christianity have but little chance in opposition to pecuniary interest.

No, sir, fanaticism, if the gentleman please to insist on the term, was well grounded among our fathers. A Lieutenant Governor in one of the States was President of an abolition society Alexander Hamilton was President of a small society in New York to which Livingston and Jay belonged, Benjamin Franklin was connected with an abolition society in Philadelphia and such societies existed in all the States except South Carolina and Georgia But they repent in this place facts that are as well known to every one who reads history intelligently?

It is a well established fact that slavery is aggressive. I know that this has been denied by the gentleman from Josephine, but a knowledge of the manner of its origin is enough to convince any one of that fact; but he says that the Slave States were Liberal because they surrendered the Northwest Territory to the Free States. In making this statement he does not show much accuracy in historical knowledge. New York claimed all of the same territory and some of the other States claimed large tracts The smaller States complained and urged that the wild lands should be surrendered to the General Government for the purpose of paying off the debt of the Government. New York led the way and gave up her claim; next Virginia and then followed several other States Many of the ablest statesmen of that day regarded the surrender as necessary to the organization of a Constitutional Government and in fact, the salvation of the country It was surrendered to the Continental Congress and the act was re-enacted by the first Congress under the Constitution It had nothing to do with slavery Now for their liberality. The people of Indiana Territory petitioned Congress to suspend the law for ten years so far as related to slave labor to enable them to open up farms in what was then a wilderness It was referred to a committee of which John Randolph, a Southern man was Chairman The committee reported against it There were several efforts afterwards made by the people of the Territory with its Governor Wm H Harrison at their head, but Congress persistently refused to relax the law and allow the people of the new country the benefit of that kind of labor

Our fathers looked at this great wrong from the right stand point, and had their sons carried out the work which they nobly began, we would not now have to mourn over the thousands of our countrymen slain in battle.

Mr Cox—Did not their sons practice the same things which the fathers did?

Mr Bowlby—Yes, their sons practiced one thing which their fathers did, and several other things which their fathers did not practice [Laughter] While on his memorable visit to this country Lafayette said that if he had known that slavery would have been continued in this country, he would never come here He said, also, that when he was here before nearly all the servants were very bad company I caught two young bloods in my very decent society once I would not have dared to do such thing. If you had have seen them you would have thought that they lived under a law like the bull that was introduced here yesterday to regulate marriages by Cox [Consequence laughter] They have been trying to tear down this government just because they could not have their own way about everything. The gentleman from Josephine puts me in mind of an old lady who went to hear the new preacher When she came home she told her husband that he was the best preacher she had ever heard "Why?" said he "Well, because he is" "But what makes you think so?" "Because I know that he is the best preacher I ever heard in all the days of my life." "Well, what did he say that was so good?" "Oh I don't remember what all he said but he had such a way in Christly text" [Uproarious laughter]

Now all I have to say to the gentleman from Jackson [Fay] is that he has not yet got clear of the foggy logs of South Carolina He says it is the most sacred spot to him of his existence. Well sir I know a great many men who don't see it in that light, and there are thousands who would be glad to get away from there.

They talk about the inconsistency of the Union party, and taking away property without paying for it Now, sir, don't you know that President Lincoln gave them three months warning that if they did not lay down their arms he would free their slaves? But no just when God Almighty intends to destroy the first makes mad, and the damned do it at it. [Laughter] Now, the gentleman got mighty brave, and said he was not afraid of it of us. I can face all the South Carolina thunder he can get up I faced them in Georgia and by George I can do it here just as easy When I hear a Northern man advocate this institution, I pity him, for, if he has got any sense at all it is so much covered up with dogwood nonsense that he can't understand anything If we want to perpetuate this government, let's crush this institution and raise the thousands of whites and blacks that are suffering under it

They say that the proclamation of President Lincoln's are the Constitution in tatters Well, sir they may be pretty smart, but I have known many smart men who did not always tell the truth All that I got up here for was to help kill the infernal thing as dead as the devil. [Laughter and applause]

Somebody moved to adjourn

A voice—No, let's run it through if it takes all night

Mr Spencer called the House to order, and the motion to adjourn was lost

Mr Metzroth, from Lane—Mr Speaker, as a representative from Lane county I desire to say a few words It is unnecessary now to review the opposition to this measure, as it is already done. My friend from Jackson (Mr. Bowlby,) has already read me out of rebellion, and sent me to the rear of the dead-wood of the Democratic party But notwithstanding all that Constitutional protection to slavery has been said about it, that it does nothing more than to tolerate it and that slavery does not exist to some extent in our country I say I do; slavery is a great evil even in the South, where special care of the whites we are the only people to be benefitted by it, but in the North it is a curse to the whites, and there are thousands of them who are strong Democrats that are almost as much opposed to negroes as I am, who I will just blow out an inch or two on the ship [Laughter] As I said before, I hail from old Doyle, and I should like some things that I have seen about my county down there that would make you open your eyes You see I have seen three great aristocracies in what was a very trifling county and as I said before